

Ferry, in Holt county, and take up the ridge between Platte and Kansas rivers; but I cannot determine that question. Companies of from forty to fifty wagons are large enough. Americans are prone to differ in opinion, and large companies become unwieldy and the stock become more troublesome.—In driving stock to this country, about one in ten is lost not more. Having started, the best way to save the teams is to drive a reasonable distance every day, and stop about an hour before sundown. This gives time for arranging the camp, and for the teams to rest and eat before dark. About eight hours drive in long days—resting one hour at noon—I think, is enough. Never drive irregularly, if you can avoid it. On Platte river, Bear river, and Boise river, and in many other places, you can camp at any point you please; but at other places on the way, you will be compelled to drive hard some days, to get to water and range.—When you reach the country of buffalo, never stop your wagons to hunt, as you will eat up more provisions than you will save.—It is true you can kill buffalo, but they are always far from camp, and the weather is too warm to save much of it. When you reach the country of game, those who have good horses can keep the company in fresh meat. If an individual wishes to have great amusement hunting the buffalo, he had better have an extra horse, and not use him until he reaches the buffalo region. Buffalo hunting is very hard upon horses; and emigrants had better be cautious how they unnecessarily break down their horses. A prudent care should be taken of horses, teams, and provisions, from the start. Nothing should be wasted or thrown away that can be eaten. If a prudent course is taken, the trip can be made, in ordinary seasons, in four months. It took us longer; but we lost a great deal of time on the road, and had the way to break. Other routes than the one travelled by us, and better routes, may be found. Captain Gant, our pilot, was decidedly of the opinion that to keep up the south Fort of Platte, and cross it just above a stream running into it, called the Koshkipo, and thence up the latter stream, passing between the Black hills on your right, and peaks of the Rocky mountains on your left, and striking our route at Green river, would be a better and nearer route—more plentifully supplied with game than the one we came. He had travelled both routes, and brought us the route he did, because he had been informed that large bands of the Sioux Indians were hunting upon the southern route.

The trip to Oregon is not a costly or expensive one. An individual can move here as cheap, if not cheaper, than he can from Tennessee or Kentucky to Missouri. All the property you start with you can bring through; and it is worth thrifling as much as when you started. There is no country in the world where the wants of man can be so easily supplied, upon such easy terms, as this; and none where the beauties of nature are displayed upon a grander scale.

The following letter we find in the Ohio Statesman. Mr. Adams is to be the pilot of the first company that leaves in May. North-western Ohio will be well represented in the company of this spring:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 15, 1845.
DEAR SIR:—The Postmaster at this place handed me your letter, to which I most cheerfully reply. The Emigrating Co. that will start from this place next spring for Oregon, from present indications, will exceed any prior one. It is desirable that all the emigrants should rendezvous in this place or vicinity, by the middle of April next, that arrangements can be made for a thorough organization, so that we may start by the 1st of May. We would advise emigrants not to load their wagons with more than 2000 pounds. As to furniture, take none—and you had better sell your feather beds, and take in their place a good supply of blankets and quilts. Take no crockery—but rather tinware. With respect to provision stores, let a good part be flour in the shape of pilot bread.

If any should take an over supply of coffee or sugar, they can always obtain an excellent price for them at the different posts we pass.

All working cattle, mules and horses should be provided with extra shoes. Loose cattle can be driven to advantage, as the country through which we pass is capable of sustaining countless numbers of stock.—Large crowds generally move slow, but can easily go through, even to the Pacific in four months. The distances we shall travel are nearly as follows:

Independence to Fort Laramie	750 miles
Fort Laramie to Hall	550
Hall to Wallawalla	450
Wallawalla to Vancouver	250

Every man should be provided with a good rifle, 6 lbs. of powder and 12 lbs. of lead. The best size bore for rifle is 40 to the pound. This size will easily kill Buffalo but a smaller calibre would be better suited to the game west of the Rocky Mountains.

Take provision for four months, and make liberal calculations, since a prairie appetite differs much from a civilized one. It would be well for several persons, as they can agree, to constitute a mess. Each mess to be provided with a tent and cooking utensils. This arrangement will add much to comfort and convenience. Mules are much better to endure this trip than horses, though a horse is very useful in running Buffalo. A horse to be used in hunting, must be kept for that purpose. If you drive loose cattle, you need not carry so much salt provision, for you will always have on hand fresh meat. I have now answered all your questions, though in rather desultory style. I will now in a laconic manner, speak of Oregon. In climate, Oregon is similar to the Carolinas. In a commercial point of view, her position is as good as the New England States.

Her agricultural resources, and water powers are superior to those of the Yankee

States. The fertile valleys of many of her streams are equal to our richest soil.

In much haste, respectfully yours,
T. M. ADAMS.
MR. SAMUEL PECK, P. M. Sunbury, Ohio.
P. S. The necessary outfits can be purchased as cheap here as elsewhere.

Excellent Resolves.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Saint Louis (Mo.) on the 8th of January, the following among other spirited resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the life and public services of General Andrew Jackson, whether in the councils of war or in the councils of peace, at the head of an army or at the head of a nation, have been equally valuable, arduous, and honorable, and they justly entitle him to a place in the temple of fame, beside the most illustrious men of America.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in sacred remembrance the men who so valiantly sustained so gallant a leader, in the most trying hour, upon the battle-field of New Orleans, and freely poured out their life-blood in defence of their country.

Resolved, That in addition to the warning of Washington, who deprecated a resort to paper money by the Legislature of Virginia, the advice of Jefferson, who laughed at the idea of a paper currency, the opinions of General Jackson, as derived from his public conduct and writings in relation to the subject and as distinctly expressed in his letter to Moses Dawson, Esq. that neither the States nor the United States "had the constitutional power to charter banks of paper issues"—that the plan alluded to in his message was a specie bank of "deposit and exchange" only—that he was, and ever had been, opposed "to all kinds of government paper currency"—that it was "one of the greatest humbugs ever attempted to be imposed upon a people, that there is not specie enough in the world to answer all the necessary wants of the community"—and that "a national paper currency is a great curse to any people; and a particular curse to the labor of a country"—are deserving the respectful consideration of the people of the United States; and that the example of his conduct, and the authority of his opinion should animate the exertions of those who like him, seek the restoration of the country to a constitutional currency.

Resolved, That eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that the safety of the people requires that they should cautiously avoid all corrupting institutions, and all corrupting funds and Grecian gifts, as the honey that allures to the poison, and the sweet wine that intoxicates.

Resolved, That "the golden moment should not be lost;" but that, avoiding alike the Scylla of defeat on the one hand, and the Charybdis gulf of disunion on the other, Texas ought to be annexed to the United States at the earliest practical period, consistent with the peace, honor, integrity and stability of the Republic.

Resolved, That the speedy occupation of the Oregon is a measure of scarcely less importance than the annexation of Texas, and deserves the earliest attention of Congress.

Resolved, That, upon the anniversary of one of the great battles that established our freedom, we cannot refrain from again expressing our indignation at the outrageous wrongs and oppressions, and our sympathy for the patriotic sufferings of Thomas Wilson Dorr—the latest victim of the divine right of kings, and a glorious martyr to the glorious right of revolution.

The old Trade reviving—Another Fellow fit for a Whig Office.

A BANK DEFAULTER.—A letter from Detroit to the New York Herald says.

"There is considerable excitement about town to-day, resulting from 'a squabulation' of one of the clerks of a bank located in this city. The bank had specie to a large amount in its vaults, which was under the care and responsibility of a young man, in whom the utmost confidence was placed by the officers of the bank. He resigned his commission in the bank last Saturday evening, and left town on Sunday morning in the steamboat United States for Buffalo, since which nothing has been heard of him. On Thursday afternoon the bank had occasion to open several boxes of specie, one of which was found to be partly filled with shot. This led to a further examination of the boxes in the vault, and some four or five boxes were found in the same condition, part of the money having been taken out of each, and the vacancy occasioned supplied with shot. The amount missing has not been made public. Rumor intimates it to be about \$2,500. The exact amount is only known to the officers of the bank, who are mum to all interrogatories on this topic. An investigation is now progressing; and it is said some curious transactions and queer doings will be brought to light."

ONKON.—Mr. Duncan made an interesting and able speech on this question, judging from a synopsis in the Globe and the comments of the papers. We hope to see it reported in full.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, of the 28th wrote:

I learn, through a channel of direct communication with one of the important parties concerned in the matter, that the negotiations between Mr. Packenham and Mr. Calhoun, for an adjustment of the Oregon boundary, were yesterday brought to a close, and have not resulted satisfactorily to our Government. The point of difference originates, of course, in the respective claims to a northern and southern line; ours being represented to run as high as 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, whilst the British demand denies the existence of our title within five degrees of the fixed limit.

We are much in want of those funds.

The Convention—Power of the Legislature to Contract Debt binding upon the People—Existing Debt of Louisiana.

When national debts have once been accumulated, to a certain degree, there is scarce, I believe, a single instance of their having been fairly and completely paid. The liberation of the public revenue has always been brought about by a bankruptcy; sometimes by an avowed one, but always by a real one, though frequently by a pretended payment.

—ADAM SMITH.

The selfishness of men was never more powerfully appealed to than when they persuaded themselves that they could make posterity pay their debts. Having once become imbued with so fallacious a notion, it was difficult for them to resist the fascinating scheme of plunder; and we now borrow money, spend it, use all the comforts and enjoyments which it produces, for our own benefit, and attempt to shuffle off upon our children the obligation of paying. For this laudable purpose, we issue State stocks; credit is made to play the part of capital; and the mass of the people are expected to pay what is really only due by a minority.

The subject of paper credit has been much treated of, though not exhausted; and there are many points of view from which the system may be examined; and as it supposes that we can really draw upon posterity for the money we at present require, it would be well for us to ask whether such a draft is practicable? And even if it were so whether those who succeeded us upon the state of social existence will probably submit to a payment of the debt; for if the probability is against their willingness to pay, we are, to say the least of it, committing a gross fraud upon the lenders of the money.

The Legislature of Louisiana issues what is called a State bond for one hundred dollars, payable in twenty, thirty, or more years, after its date, and bearing five per cent. or more, a year, interest on its face. The bond is sold to A, who gives its market value in money for it, which may or may not be equal to its nominal value: the money is placed in the treasury and laid out for such purposes as may be deemed proper. This is the whole operation of paper credit and stock, of funding, or whatever else it may be called. It may be carried to any extent—to thousands, millions, or hundreds of millions. But carry it as far as you will, it is clear that not one particle of new capital is called into existence; a certain amount is transferred from the pocket of A, the lender, to the treasury of the State; but the total amount of capital remains unchanged; and though the bond is only to be paid after the lapse of many years, yet if the term were increased to a thousand centuries, there is drawn from the future not one thing of value, not one barrel of sugar, not one bale of cotton, not one drop of human sweat, not one stroke of human labor; and as five or six dollars a year is paid for the use, or interest of every hundred, the whole amount is in twenty years or less, paid off in interest alone, and then the whole of the principal is due besides.

There has never yet been discovered a mode by which individuals or States, who have been large borrowers at interest, could escape bankruptcy. The founder of the science of political economy proclaimed this to the world; history proves, experience now confirms it. In Louisiana, there has been borrowed by the Legislature, according to a report made to that body, 23d February, 1844, upwards of twenty-one millions of dollars, for which the faith of the State is pledged, and the people annually taxed, directly and indirectly, to pay the interest on it. At that date the State was already delinquent in the payment of interest about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and rapidly careering towards insolvency. We imagine that very few citizens have calmly considered the immense burthen which this debt has already, and will continue to throw upon their shoulders.

Twenty-one millions of dollars, at five per cent a year interest, causes to be extracted from the labor of the State the yearly sum of one million and fifty thousand dollars, and this debt being all due abroad, the payers have not even the poor satisfaction of seeing their own fellow citizens get their money. A State debt, due at home, would have the effect of enriching one class at the expense of the body of the people, but the capital and interest would be used among ourselves; a debt due abroad, like ours, is a steady drain upon industry without any compensation whatever; for it must be remembered that whatever other benefits are conferred upon us by our banks, that they cannot aid us in paying the interest on our debt. Though we are wise enough to treat bank notes as money, the foreign bond-holders have not attained the same degree of wisdom, and insist on being paid in commodities which they deem actually valuable, and they must have specie, or cotton, or something else than our excellent paper money.

Our remarks we know will be read by many; we wish they could be, by all the farmers of this State, as it is a subject in which they have the deepest interest. We will suppose that one of them, standing at the door of his log cabin some bright morning, sees passing along the road at a slow and steady pace, a long train of wagons apparently well laden. He counts them as they pass and finds they number some sixty-five; surprised at the unusual sight, he steps into the road, and accosts the conductor of the train:

CITIZEN—What is in all these wagons?

CONDUCTOR—Specie, sir.

CITIZEN—What! sixty-five wagon loads of specie, all going one way?

CONDUCTOR—Yes, sir, and there are a thousand pounds of silver dollars in every one.

CITIZEN—Why, that makes sixteen thousand dollars in each, and more than a million dollars in all. Where can it all come from, or be going to?

CONDUCTOR—This, sir, is the amount raised by taxes every year from the people of Louisiana, to pay the foreign bond-holders, and I am now taking it out of the State to Europe to settle with them.

The train moves on; the farmer stands staring at it until it is lost in the distance. He has made a discovery; he begins to think. He finds that sixty-five thousand pounds of specie are going out of the State, never again to return; that nothing is to be received back for it; that it is raised from the labor of himself and his neighbor; that this is to continue for twenty or thirty years; and then there is to become due a principal of some twenty-one millions besides. Could a scene like the above actually take place, the citizens would be aroused to a complete sense of the grievance; its equivalent, the same thing in effect, must actually take place every year, if what is called the State debt is not to be paid.

If we take the great staple of Louisiana, Cotton, as a means of illustration, we may place the subject in an equally strong light.

The sum of one million, fifty thousand dollars, the annual amount of interest on the State bonds, would pay at the present prices of cotton, for about twenty-one million pounds, equal to about fifty-two thousand bales, which must be nearly one-fifth of the crop of the whole State. Should we pay in cotton then, we would have to part with one-fifth of our whole product. So much mystery and delusion has been thrown by cunning around the corruptions of paper stock and paper credit, that some may be disposed to doubt the correctness of our results; but let such reflect, that if the annual interest is paid at all, it must be paid out of the annual produce or labor of the State, the money cannot be raised by magic; and although the whole machinery of the system of extortion cannot be seen by every eye, yet no obscurity can blind us to the fact, that labor is the only source of value, and out of it the debt must be paid at last.

To protect individual property is the legitimate purpose of government, to plunder property under pretence of government, is virtually a revolution, and no acts of such a nature can be morally binding upon society, for a legislature was never elected with the power to destroy, by indirection, that which it is the object of all government to render safe.

Should the Legislature of Louisiana have passed an act, giving as a donation to the Manchester or Lowell manufacturers one-fifth of the cotton crop of the State annually, the consequences would be manifest. The manufacturers would now insist that they had vested rights under the act, which no succeeding assembly of the representatives of the people could rightfully invade; that the act of the Legislature, giving them one-fifth of the cotton crop, was a contract with Louisiana, whose obligation must not be impaired. The people of this State, however, would treat such ridiculous pretensions with contempt; and reply, the sovereign power is in the people, who constituted the Legislature to protect and defend, not to transfer and destroy it; were we to sanction such an act, we would be false to ourselves, to humanity, and to the future. It must be manifest that there is no real difference between transferring one-fifth of our cotton crop to foreign manufacturers, and transferring its equivalent in money to foreign bond-holders: the effect upon the State is the same, the bond system being the more dangerous, as it is less easily sifted out.

It would be needless for us to point out to our readers that this power to transfer property by law, is entirely incompatible with free government; property and power are synonymous; take away from the mass of the people the former and you deprive them of the latter. Whether this be accomplished openly or covertly, directly or indirectly, is of no consequence; a people who submit to it are not in reality free; and should such a system be extended and persevered in, it would, like all unjust institutions when too long continued, be terminated by a violent revolution.

We submit to all the "Natives" in and about this illuminated city of oil, lamp-posts, star-gazers, &c. if there is not something in the following that will justify the immediate calling of an indignation meeting. The Bulletin must protest against this outrage.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Louisville Democrat.

THE LONG TELESCOPE.—How happens it that the whigs of Cincinnati sent all the way to Germany, the land of ignorance, pauperism and crime, for the noblest specimen of art, and the most wonderful instrument of science? Recollect it was the people of Cincinnati who sent—a people by far the smartest, wisest and most topological of mortals. And they sent to Germany. What now is their big telescope, but a foreigner, a Dutchman. It is said that the Native American principle will be carried out in this case. This will satisfy the Natives who would otherwise get up an excitement. The Telescope will be compelled to wait more than twenty-one years, before it is naturalized, by any useful discovery.

MR. WEBSTER A CANDIDATE.—The Philadelphia Ledger's correspondent says "that Mr. Webster returns to the Senate with aspirations looking to the Whig nomination in 1848. His agents have been here during the whole session, sifting the sentiments of Mr. Clay's peculiar friends, and urging the necessity of reconciliation for future success."

Well, he is decidedly our favorite whig candidate for 1848. We don't believe he could be beaten in more than twenty three States, although there might be a popular majority against him in the Union of about 300,000.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The immense mortality among the fish on the coast has ceased; the fishing snacks daily bring good cargoes.

SURGICAL OPERATION DURING THE MAGNETIC SLEEP.—We have heard that a very interesting operation has been performed, two or three days ago, on a young woman, a chamber-maid, in a well known family in Chambers street. She had a tumor in the neck, increasing daily. Dr. Bodinier, who visited the family, happening to notice the infirmity of the girl, proposed to remove the tumor, and to save her the pain of the operation, he offered to perform it during the magnetic sleep, as he had already done successfully (in two other surgical operations,) last June in Paris. His offer being accepted, the girl proved to be a good subject for that state of singular sleep—into which she was put without much difficulty at the first trial. In order to secure as much success as possible, she was previously put to sleep about ten times, for an hour or two each time, every other day. On the day appointed for the operation, some twelve or fourteen of our most distinguished surgeons and physicians, among whom were Doctors Valentine Mott, John W. Francis, E. Delafield, J. Kearney, Rogers, A. Sidney Doane, Nelson, Taylor, Alfaro, of Madrid, L. Parilly, and others of equal standing, were invited to attend. The girl was put to sleep at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, in the presence of Dr. Doane, 32 Warren street, and a few other persons, and in a very short time she was in a complete state of insensibility.—At half-past one o'clock all the doctors above-named being present, Dr. Bodinier performed the operation, which lasted about three minutes, during which the girl did not show the least sensibility; nor could the least contraction be seen on her face, or any part of her body; she was exactly like a corpse. All being completed, the girl was left asleep for two hours longer, and then, in the presence of five or six of the above mentioned doctors, she was in less than three minutes awakened from the most profound sleep.

When she was first asked how she felt, she said she was tired of having remained so long in one position, but she seemed to be unconscious of what had taken place until she was shown the tumor which had been extracted, and which was about the size of a pullet's egg. It was some minutes or two before she began to feel the itching of the wound. She was perfectly well, except exhibiting a state of feebleness produced by the loss of blood. We are told that, since the time, she has been without pain from the wound.

This is, we believe, the first regular surgical operation performed in this city during the magnetic sleep.—Even Post.

A PROPHECY CONCERNING NEWSPAPERS.—"Well, I went, and it so happened, on that evening, I was the first, and the Duke of Northumberland came second; he had just arrived at Bath, and he was expatiating upon the enjoyment he had there. "But," added his grace, "there is one comfort I could not have. I like to read the newspapers at breakfast, and at Bath the Post does not come in till 1 o'clock, and that was a drawback to my pleasure." "So," said Lord Mansfield, "your grace likes the comforts of reading the newspapers—the comforts of reading the newspapers. Mark my words. You and I shall not live to see it, but this young gentleman (Mr. Scott) may, or it may be a little later; but, a little sooner or later, those newspapers, if they go on as they now do, will most assuredly write the Duke of Northumberland out of his titles and possessions, and the country out of its King. Mark my words; for this will happen."—Life of Lord Eldon.

THE WHIG TIN-PAN HAS AGAIN DECREED.—When the odious bank bill passed the Senate, its monstrosities and dangerous provisions had been so thoroughly exposed and laid bare by the Democratic members of the Senate, that there was a relenting among some of the whig members of the House of Representatives, and intimations were thrown out that the bill would be remodelled before it could pass the House. But the screws of the "Tin pan" were again brought into requisition. Mr. KELLEY set all his creatures to work; and the crowd of hungry bank cormorants who throng the Halls of the Legislature, made a regular set upon the whig members of the House, until they have all been whipped and coaxed into the traces. It is now settled that this monstrous bank progeny of the corrupt whig tin-pan is to become the law of the land. It is with deep humiliation that we make this announcement. The bank plunderers have triumphed over the people. Whether the people of Ohio are to remain a free people, or become the vassals of a corrupt paper feudal system—whether we are to have a republican government, or a swindling bank aristocracy in Ohio, is now the great and alarming question. Let the tocsin of alarm be resounded to the remotest quarters of our State. Let the struggle of the people to be free be commenced in due time, and in a manner becoming the occasion.—Ohio Statesman.

Geo. Gould, a clerk in the post office at Nashville, Ten., has been arrested, charged with purloining letters from the mail containing money.

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kelda, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxes, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services. GEO. SKINNER. Kelda, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844. 209ft

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

AT my instance an attachment was this day issued by William Bombargee, a Justice of the Peace of Napoleon township, Henry county, Ohio, against the property and effects of William McWilliams, a non-resident of said county.

EBENEZER LATHROP. Dated, February 10, A. D., 1845. 5w209